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Occurrence. *n. f.* [occurrence, Fr. from *occur*: this was perhaps originally *occurrentus*.]

1. Incident; accidental event.

In education most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in the ordinary course and occurrences of that life the young man is designed for. *Locke.*

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

Occurrent. *n. f.* [occurent, Fr. *occurrent*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unbecomingly and unjust disgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work upon all *occurrents*, with most advantage in private. *Hooker's Dedicat.*

He did himself certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Occursion. *n. f.* [occursum, Latin.] Clash; mutual blow.

In the resolution of bodies by fire, some of the dissipated parts may, by their various *occursion* occasioned by the heat, stick closely. *Boyle.*

Now should those active particles, ever and anon jostled by the *occursion* of other bodies, so orderly keep their cells without alteration of site. *Glauco. Scep.*

Ocean. *n. f.* [ocean, Fr. *oceanus*, Latin.]

1. The main; the great sea.

The golden sun salutes the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallop the zodiac. *Shakef. Tit. and Andronicus.*

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? *Shakef. Macbeth.*

2. Any immense expanse.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expansion. They are so much of those boundless oceans of eternity and immensity, as is set out and distinguished from the rest, to denote the position of finite real beings, in those uniform, infinite oceans of duration and space. *Locke.*

Ocean. *adj.* [This is not usual, though conformable to the original import of the word.] Pertaining to the main or great sea.

In bulk as huge as that sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created huge that swim th' ocean stream. *Milt. P. Lost.*

Bounds were set

To darkness, such as bound the ocean wave. *Milton.*

Oceanick. *n. f.* [from *ocean*.] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dict.*

Ocellated. *adj.* [ocellatus, Latin.] Resembling the eye.

The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddish ocellated one. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

Ochre. *n. f.* [ochre, ocre, Fr. *ochre*.]

The earths distinguished by the name of ochres are those which have rough or naturally dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffusible in water. They are of various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow sort are called ochres of iron, and the blue ochres of copper. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Ochreous. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting of ochre.

In the interstices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or ochreous matter.

Ochrey. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Partaking of ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, ochrey, and other loose matter. *Woodw. on Foss.*

Ochimy. *n. f.* [formed by corruption from *alchimy*.] A mixed base metal.

Octagon. *n. f.* [ὀκτώ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles; and this, when all the sides and angles are equal, is called a regular octogen, which may be inscribed in a circle. *Harris.*

Octagonal. *adj.* [from *octagon*.] Having eight angles and sides.

Octangular. *adj.* [octo and angulus, Lat.] Having eight angles.

Octangularness. *n. f.* [from *octangular*.] The quality of having eight angles.

Octant. *adj.* In astrology, is, when a planet is in such

position, as to be equidistant with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

Octave. *n. f.* [octave, Fr. *octavus*, Lat.]

1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival.

2. [In music.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds.

3. Eight days together after a festival.

Octavo. [Lat.] A book is said to be in octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

They now accompany the second edition of the original experiments, which were printed first in English in octavo. *Boyle.*

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Octennial. *adj.* [from *octennium*, Lat.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

October. *n. f.* [October, Lat. *Octobris*, Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the sign scorpio, in his left a basket of serviles. *Peacham.*

Octodrical. *adj.* Having eight sides.

Octogenary. *adj.* [octogeni, Lat.] Of eighty years of age.

Octonary. *adj.* [octonarius, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight.

Octonocular. *adj.* [octo and oculus.] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part octonocular, and some fenocular. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

Octopetalous. *adj.* [ὀκτώ and πέταλον, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves.

Octostyle. *n. f.* [ὀκτώ and στύλος, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.

Octuple. *adj.* [octuplus, Lat.] Eight fold.

Ocular. *adj.* [oculaire, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore,

Be sure of it: give me the ocular proof,

Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it may be doubted whether before an ocular example he believed the curse at first. *Brown's V. Err.*

Ocularly. *adv.* [from *ocular*.] To the observation of the eye.

The fame is ocularly confirmed by Vives upon Austin. *Br.*

Oculate. *adj.* [oculatus, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

Oculist. *n. f.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

If there be a speck in the eye, we take them off; but he were a strange oculist who would pull out the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no oculist, and if I should go to help one eye and put out the other, we should have but an untoward business of it. *Leffrings.*

Oculus heli. [Latin.]

The *oculus heli* of the modern jewellers, and probably of Pliny, is only an accidental variety of the agate kind; having a grey horny ground, with circular delineations, and a spot in the middle of them something resembling the light of the eye; whence the stone had its name. *Woodw.*

Odd. *adj.* [addus, Swedifh.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers.

This is the third time; I hope

Good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by even and odd; ascribing the odd unto the right side, and the even unto the left; and so by parity, or

impairity of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number specified.

The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth year of Edward III. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and odd pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an odd day and odd hours, odd minutes and odd seconds of minutes; so that it cannot be measured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Holder on Time.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any class. In a sense of contempt or dislike.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense,

Such a dependency of thing on thing,

As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white,

To make up my delights,

No odd becoming graces,

Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Suckling.*

This blue colour being made by nothing else than by reflexion of a specular superficies, seems to add a phenomenon and so difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypothesis of philosophers, that I could not but think it deserved to be taken notice of.

When I broke loose from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not question but I should be treated as an odd kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;

He made his listning scholars stand,

Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:

Else, may be, some odd thinking youth,

Might have refus'd to let his ears

Attend the music of the spheres. *Prior.*

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So proud I am no slave,

So impudent I own myself no knave,

So odd, my country's ruin makes me grave. *Pope.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with sighs,

In an odd angle of the idle. *Shakef. Tempest.*

There are yet missing some few odd lads that you remember not. *Shakef. Tempest.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.

How strange or odd for'er I bear myself,

As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet,

To put an antic disposition on. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

It is an odd way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

Patients have sometimes coveted odd things which have relieved them; as salt and vinegar. *Arbutin, on Aliments.*

6. Uncommon; particular.

The odd man to perform all three perfectly is, Joannes Sturmus.

7. Unlucky.

The trust Othello puts him in,

On some odd time of his infirmity,

Will shake this island. *Shakef. Othello.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very odd book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Addison's Spectator, N. 291.*

Oddly. *adv.* [from *odd*.] This word and *oddness*, should, I think, be written with one *d*; but the writers almost all combine against it.

1. Not evenly.

2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly.

How oddly will it found, that I

Must ask my child forgiveness. *Shakef. Tempest.*

One man is prefl'd with poverty, and looks somewhat oddly upon it. *Collier on the Spleen.*

The dreams of sleeping men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the most part oddly put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the species of man barely by his shape. It is certain a figure a little more

oddly turned had cast him, and he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real essence of substances we know not; and therefore are so undetermined in our nominal essences, which we make ourselves, that if several men were to be asked concerning some oddly-shaped fetus, whether it were a man or no? it is past doubt, one should meet with different answers. *Locke.*

Her awkward love indeed was oddly fated;

She and her Polly were too near related.

As masters in the clare obscure,

With various light your eyes allure:

A flaming yellow here they spread;

Draw off in blue, or charge in red;

Yet from these colours oddly mix'd,

Your light upon the whole is fix'd.

They had seen a great black substance lying on the ground very oddly-shaped. *Gulliv. Trav.*

Fossils are very oddly and elegantly shaped, according to the modification of their constituent salts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley's Serm.*

Oddness. *n. f.* [from *odd*.]

1. The state of being not even.

2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness.

Coveting to recommend himself to posterity, Cicero begged it as an alms of the historians, to remember his consulship; and observe the oddness of the event; all their histories are lost, and the vanity of his request stands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Pref.*

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an oddness into his looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent disorder, and I was a little discomposed at the oddness of the accident. *Swift.*

ODDS. *n. f.* [from *odd*.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other.

Between these two cases there are great odds. *Hooker.*

The case is yet not like, but there appeareth great odds between them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I will lay the odds that ere this year expire,

We bear our civil swords and native fire,

As far as France. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Cromwel, with odds of number and of fate,

Remov'd this bulwark of the church and state. *Waller.*

I chiefly who enjoy

So far the happier lot, enjoying thee

Pre-eminent by so much odds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Shall I give him to partake

Full happiness with me? or rather not;

But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r

Without co-partner? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

All these, thus unequally furnished with truth, and ad-

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vanced in knowledge, I suppose of equal natural parts; all the odds between them has been the different scope that has been given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager.

Since every man by nature is very prone to think the best of himself, and of his own condition; it is odds but he will find a shrewd temptation. *South's Serm.*

The presbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the test clause, when there appeared at least four to one odds against them. *Swift.*

Some bishop bettows upon them some inconsiderable benefice, when 'tis odds they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift's Miscell.*

3. Advantage; superiority.

And tho' the sword, some understood,

In force had much the odds of wood,

'Twas nothing so; both sides were balanc'd

So equal, none knew which was valiant 'st. *Hudibras.*

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute.

I can't speak

Any beginning to this peevish odds. *Shakef. Othello.*

What is the night?

Almost at odds with the morning, which is which. *Shak.*

He flashes into one gross crime or other,

That sets us all at odds. *Shakef. King Lear.*

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,

Were still at odds, being but three;

Until the goose came out of door,

And staid the odds by adding four. *Sha. L. Lab. Lost.*

Gods of whatso'er degree,

Refuse not what themselves have given,

Or any brother God in heav'n;

Which keeps the peace among the Gods,

Or they must always be at odds. *Swift's Miscell.*

ODE. *n. f.* [ὕδν.] A poem written to be sung to music; a lyric poem; the ode is either of the greater or less kind.

The less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture, and quickness of transition.

A man haunts the forest that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakef. As you like it.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,

And lay it lowly at his blessed feet.

What work among you scholar Gods!

Phœbus must write him am'rous odes;

And thou, poor cousin, must compose

His letters in submissive prose. *Prior.*

O'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *odi*.] Hateful.

O'DIOUS. *adj.* [odious, Fr. *odieux*, Latin.]

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

For ever all goodness will be most charming; for ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Sprat's Serm.*

Hatred is the passion of defence, and there is a kind of hostility included in its very essence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence

Of proffer'd peace, delude the Lation prince;

Expel from Italy that odious name. *Dryden.*

She breathes the odious fume

Of nauseous steams, and poisons all the room. *Granv.*

2. Exposed to hate.

Another means for raising money, was, by inquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjust dealing they became most odious, so by justice in their punishments the prince acquired both love and applause. *Hayward.*

He had rendered himself odious to the parliament. *Clarend.*

3. Causing hate; incidious.